

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

GEORGE C. SWINYER Jr.,

Plaintiff,

v.

BALINDA COLE, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. C05-5610FDB

REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION ON  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

**NOTED FOR:  
April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006**

This 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Civil Rights action has been referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §§ 636(b)(1)(A) and 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Magistrates' Rules MJR 1, MJR 3, and MJR 4. Before the court is plaintiff's motion for a injunctive relief. (Dkt. # 18).

Plaintiff asks the court to order the Department of Corrections ship his property to him. (Dkt. # 18). Plaintiff was recently transferred from the Penitentiary in Walla Walla to the Washington Correction Center at Shelton.

This case concerns plaintiff's arrest when he was a juvenile. Plaintiff alleges he was arrested in Washington and returned to the state of California when he was a juvenile on probation. His California probation officer was defendant Cole. (Dkt. # 6). The requested injunctive relief is

1 unrelated to any claim in the case.

2 The Department of Corrections has responded and argues it shipped two boxes of materials  
3 with Mr. Swinyer at state expense as required by policy. The department acknowledges he has  
4 additional material at the Penitentiary but argues policy requires he pay for shipment of that material.  
5 (Dkt. # 19).

#### 6 DISCUSSION

7 The basic function of injunctive relief is to preserve the status quo ante litem pending a  
8 determination of the action on the merits. Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Com'n v. National  
9 Football League, 634 F.2d 1197, 1200 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1980). A party seeking injunctive relief must fulfill  
10 one of two standards, the "traditional" or the "alternative." Cassim v. Bowen, 824 F.2d 791, 795 (9<sup>th</sup>  
11 Cir. 1987).

12 Under the traditional standard, a court may issue preliminary relief if it finds that (1) the  
13 moving party will suffer irreparable injury if the relief is denied; (2) the moving party will  
14 probably prevail on the merits; (3) the balance of potential harm favors the moving party; and  
15 (4) the public interest favors granting relief. . . . Under the alternative standard, the moving  
party may meet its burden by demonstrating either (1) a combination of probable success and  
the possibility of irreparable injury or (2) that serious questions are raised and the balance of  
hardships tips sharply in its favor.

16 Id. (citations omitted).

17 In addition, the court is mindful that the relief requested is not part of any issue in this  
18 litigation. The court does not wish to discourage plaintiff from pursuing claims he has against these  
19 defendants, but believes that it should not intentionally or unwittingly pre-determine an unrelated  
20 issue in the absence of an actual case or controversy. If the plaintiff commences a new action, then  
21 he has the opportunity to challenge the actions of the persons who will not send him the materials  
22 and challenge the propriety of the policy at issue. Accordingly, the motion should be **DENIED**. A  
23 proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

24 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rule 72(b) of the Federal rules of Civil Procedure, the  
25 parties shall have ten (10) days from service of this Report to file written objections. *See also* Fed.  
26 R. Civ. P. 6. Failure to file objections will result in a waiver of those objections for purposes of  
27 appeal. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). Accommodating the time limit imposed by Rule

1 72(b), the clerk is directed to set the matter for consideration on **April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006**, as noted in the  
2 caption.

3  
4 DATED this 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2006.

5 /S/ J. Kelley Arnold

6 J. Kelley Arnold

7 United States Magistrate Judge  
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